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the questionnaires which have been filled out by registrants under the selective draft law, the records and knowledge of colleges and educators of young men whose aptitude for technical service may be utilized, and the classifications of men already in training camps which have been made by the classification committee headed by Professor Walter Dill Scott.

The great demand in this war for skilled men and technicians and for educated men in many lines has been apparent. Much splendid work for the army has been done by the educational institutions in the aviation ground schools and in training specialists for various branches of the service. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has also rendered substantial service. It is now proposed to mobilize more completely the educational institutions of the country and the great educational resources of the nation, to utilize them to the utmost, and to send a large number of men to colleges, educational institutions, at an early date for intensive training in army service on technical lines.

CHEMISTRY AND THE WAR

ADEQUATE chemical control of manufacturing plants engaged in the supply of war material is now receiving the careful consideration of the War Department. The experience of both Great Britain and France teaches the necessity of conserving the supply of trained chemists, at no time large, in order that the supplies upon which the winning of the war so largely depends may not be curtailed.

Provision has now been made through an order of the Adjutant General of the Army by which manufacturers of material necessary to the prosecution of the war, who have lost the services of chemists through the first draft, may again obtain the services of these men for war work.

It is announced, also, that provision has been made by which manufacturers threatened with the loss of their trained chemists in the present draft may retain these men. Only those chemists whose services are necessary to war work will be considered, and the evidence submitted by the manufacturer must be conclusive.

Manufacturers thus affected should apply to the Chemical Service Section, N. A., New Interior Building, Washington, D. C., for the regulations governing the transfer of men already drafted, or the possible reclassification of men not yet called. This request must come from the manufacturers; applications from the men will not be considered.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. ALONZO E. TAYLOR, professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, will give the address at the forty-second anniversary of the opening of Johns Hopkins University on February 22.

SIDNEY J. JENNINGS, vice-president of the U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Co., has been elected president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to succeed Philip N. Moore of St. Louis.

THE gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been presented to Mr. John Evershed for his contributions to astrophysics.

THE following important changes made in the administrative organization of the United States Public Health Service are noted in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. Surgeon J. W. Schereschewsky has been relieved at Pittsburgh and assigned for duty as assistant surgeon-general in charge of the Division of Scientific Research. Assistant Surgeon-General J. W. Kerr, who formerly held this position, has been assigned to the director of the Hygienic Laboratory for temporary duty. Surgeon B. S. Warren has been relieved from duty with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission and has been assigned as assistant surgeon-general in charge of the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics. Assistant Surgeon-General J. W. Trask, who held the latter position, has been assigned to the position vacated by Surgeon Warren. Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Rucker, in charge of domestic quarantine, has been assigned for special temporary duty with the War Department in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe in connection with maritime quarantine for the prevention of the

introduction of quarantinable diseases into the United States.

DR. F. C. WAITE, professor of histology and embryology in the schools of medicine and of dentistry of Western Reserve University, has been recalled to Washington to assist Major H. D. Arnold, M.R.C., in a new division of the Surgeon General's office. This division is to have charge of medical, dental, and veterinary students who, under the provisions of the selective service act, are enlisted in the reserve medical corps and placed on inactive service until they finish their professional training. Any student who does not make satisfactory progress will be dropped from the reserve corps and become liable to call for immediate active military service. The division is also to have oversight of the medical, dental and veterinary schools in which those men are studying, and to determine what schools throughout the country are equipped to give satisfactory professional training for medical services.

MR. WILLIAM A. HAMOR, of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, has been called into active service as a major in the foreign chemical service section of the army.

MAJOR BASIL C. H. HARVEY, professor of anatomy in the University of Chicago, has recently joined Base Hospital No. 13 at Fort McPherson, Georgia, after having served six months at Camp Cody, New Mexico, in charge of the sanitation of the camp and of the planning of the rations. Major Harvey has also conducted an army medical school in Camp Cody for training men in sanitation.

ARTHUR W. EWELL, professor of aeronautics at the Worcester Institute of Technology, has been appointed a captain in the aeronautic branch of the Aviation Corps and assigned to immediate foreign service. He will be attached to General Pershing's headquarters for the purpose of studying bomb dropping.

DR. F. C. BROWN, professor of physics in the Iowa State University, has received a captaincy in the ordnance department and will go to Washington, D. C., to do special research work. Dr. Brown has worked on the determi-

nation of the velocity of bullets by electrical methods.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK B. SLOCUM, of the department of astronomy at Wesleyan University, has taken up nautical work for the government and will not return to college this year.

NEIL M. JUDD, since 1911 assistant in the department of anthropology, United States National Museum, has been granted indefinite furlough by the Smithsonian Institution. He returned to Washington early in October, after seven months' explorations in the southwest, and shortly thereafter enlisted as a flyer in the Signal Reserve Corps.

THE *Minnesota Alumni Bulletin* states that Professor Francis Jager, chief of the bee division of the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, has been granted six months' leave of absence to head a group of men who are to go to Serbia and direct farming operations on a large tract of land. Preparations have been made and negotiations practically completed for a boat to transport machinery, seed and all the necessary equipment for the task.

T. RALPH ROBINSON has been appointed crop physiologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry and will be associated with Walter T. Swingle in the administration of the office of crop physiology and breeding investigations and especially in the breeding of hardy and disease resistant citrous fruits and stocks. Mr. Robinson formerly belonged to the bureau staff when he worked chiefly on soil bacteriology and water supply purification, but for a number of years he has been engaged in citrus culture in Florida.

REV. HARRY R. CALDWELL has been elected to life membership in the American Museum of Natural History in appreciation of his gift to the museum of a collection from China of about 8,000 insects, and of his assistance to the Asiatic Zoological Expedition during its recent work in Yunnan. Professor C. R. Kellogg has been made a life member in acknowledgment of his aid to the Asiatic Zoological Expedition and his continued interest in the development of the museum. Dr. William

Diller Matthew has also been elected to life membership in recognition of his many services to the museum and of his scholastic attainments.

REAR ADMIRAL COLBY M. CHESTER, professor of naval science, will deliver to the members of the Yale Naval Training Units and others interested, a series of lectures on international law, and other naval subjects on February 11 and 18 and on the first and third Monday evenings of succeeding months.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH FREDERIC KLEIN, dean of the faculty and head of the department of mechanical engineering of Lehigh University for thirty-seven years, died suddenly on February 1.

DR. HENRY MAUDSLEY, the distinguished British alienist and psychologist, has died at the age of eighty-three years.

SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, the eminent British civil engineer, died on January 22, in his eighty-second year.

SIR ALEXANDER MEADOWS RENDEL, known for his important engineering work on docks and railways in England and in India, has died at the age of eighty-eight years.

DR. WILLIAM GREENWELL, F.R.S., of Durham, known for his publications on archeology, died on January 27 in his ninety-eighth year.

MISS ETHEL SARGANT, the English botanist, died suddenly at Sidmouth, on January 16, at the age of forty-five years.

DR. MARYAN SMOLUCHOWSKI DE SMOLAN, professor of physics at the University of Cracow, known for his work on thermodynamics, has died at the age of forty-five.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that Dr. C. P. Emerson, dean of the Indiana University School of Medicine, has consulted with Governor Goodrich in regard to the construction of the new school of medicine to be built on the grounds of the Robert W. Long Hospital. The estimated cost of the new building is \$365,000. The present plan is for the state to buy the old medical college building at approximately \$150,000, and for the university to pay the remainder of the cost of the new building.

THERE is reported to be strong probability of the location in St. Louis of a reconstruction hospital as a government war institution. A site of fourteen or more acres has been tendered to the government by the municipal authorities, along with such other assistance as may be rendered by the city. It is in Forest Park, adjacent to Barnes Hospital and the Washington University Medical School, the facilities of both these institutions also being at the disposal of the national authorities, as are also those of St. Louis University. Preliminary work by the two universities embraced a broad survey of the essential advantages of St. Louis for a hospital of the nature stated, the purpose of which is to fit disabled but convalescent soldiers for maintaining themselves, by training them in the line of work best suited to their mental and physical condition. Cooperation also is to extend to finding employment for the men, and to this end the survey included industries in which would be found opportunity for the trained. The hospital, if established as seems probable, will have a capacity of 1,000 or more soldiers, and it will be under direct supervision of the national government and maintained by it. Men to be treated and instructed will enter the institution under assignment, and the entire staff will be selected from Washington. It is understood that these hospitals are to be established in several of the larger cities where are to be found the facilities in which St. Louis abounds.

THE American Museum, as we learn from its *Journal*, has offered to the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association the choice of any of its thousands of miscellaneous lantern slides which may be found suitable for the entertainment of soldiers in camp, either in this country or abroad. A cable received from France by the War Work Council asked for as many colored slides as possible, with a range of subjects embracing architecture, art, science, war and the scenery of various countries. The museum is preparing also a series of lectures to be circulated among the camps. Four of these now in course of preparation are: "Hunting Elephants and

Other Big Game in Africa," by Carl E. Akeley; "Whale Hunting with Gun and Camera," by Roy C. Andrews; "Down the River of Doubt with Colonel Roosevelt," by George K. Cherrie, and "Bird Life on an Antarctic Island," by Robert Cushman Murphy. The manuscript of each lecture will be accompanied by about one hundred slides. The lecture, prepared in the first person, may be read before the soldiers with the same effect as if given at first hand. Another plan of the American Museum for providing relaxation and recreation for the soldiers, is the loan of some of the best of its motion picture films, such as the Crocker Land material and the travel films of Japan and China taken by Roy C. Andrews. These will be so fully titled and captioned that they will be self-explanatory.

BEGINNING with the present month the Geographic Society of Chicago will issue its monthly announcements in serial form. While the publication may not strictly be called a bulletin, it will, nevertheless, allow a little more freedom in communicating to the members of the society notices or items of general geographic and personal interest which might otherwise escape attention or record.

IN answer to a question put by Sir Philip Magnus, it was recently stated by Mr. Hemins in the British House of Commons that "the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research are in the course of their administration collecting information as to research being conducted in various places and different types of institution which can not but facilitate the coordination of research work which the honorable member desires. Moreover, as he will have gathered from the annual reports of that department, similar organizations have come or are coming into existence in other parts of the empire which are in close relation with the research department in this country. As an example of what is being done in the oversea dominions, I would refer to the report of the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry and the recently published South African Journal of Industries, which may be seen in the Colonial Office library.

This imperial machinery will enable those who are engaged in our colonial trade and in our productive industries to become acquainted with the problems arising in different parts of the empire, and with the results of any researches now in progress either here or in the dominions. The establishment of research associations, which is one of the main objects of the Research Department, is intended to place at the service of our manufacturers scientific experts who may advise them or conduct in their factories special investigations."

THE fourteenth annual conference of the Council on Medical Education was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Monday, February 4, 1918. The morning program was devoted to medical education, and was as follows:

Opening of the conference, Dr. Horace D. Arnold, chairman, Council on Medical Education, Boston.

"Recent progress in medical education," Dr. Nathan P. Colwell, secretary, Council on Medical Education, Chicago.

"Problems of administering entrance requirements," Professor George Gailey Chambers, director of admissions, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

"The student's clinical course in medicine," Dr. George Dock, professor of medicine, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis.

"Some problems in medical education resulting from the war," Major Horace D. Arnold, M.R.C., U. S. Army, Boston.

In the afternoon the session was held jointly with the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, and dealt with the general topic of medical licensure, as follows:

"A central cooperative bureau of information," Dr. David A. Strickler, president, Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, Denver.

"The civil administrative code of Illinois, and medical licensure," Francis W. Shepardson, director, Illinois Department of Registration and Education, Springfield.

"The general problem of the minor forms of healing," Hon. Howell Wright, state senator of Ohio, Cleveland.

"Sectarianism in the science of healing as treated in legislative acts and judicial decisions," Harry Eugene Kelly, formerly attorney for the

Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners, Chicago.

Tuesday, February 5, separate meetings were held by the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Nature states that on January 2 the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain completed the hundredth year of its existence, having been established in 1818 at a meeting of eight engineers at the Kendal Coffee House in Fleet Street. At the meeting of the institution on January 8, before the discussion of papers, a statement commemorative of the founding of the institution was made, present conditions precluding a more formal celebration of the centenary.

THE United States Bureau of Mines has broadened the scope of its station at Urbana, Ill., to include work in coal and metal mining and the metallurgical industries of the Middle West. The present safety work will be continued and all work will be conducted under a cooperative agreement with the mining department of the University of Illinois. The bureau staff is under the superintendence of E. A. Holbrook, supervising mining engineer and metallurgist. Other members are W. B. Plank, in charge of mine safety, and F. K. Ovitz, chemist.

It is expected that the new Field Museum, Chicago, for which ground was broken in the summer of 1915, will be ready for the transfer of the contents of the old museum in Jackson Park by August, 1919. The new building is situated south of Twelfth Street and east of the Illinois Central Station. It is of Georgia marble, and, exclusive of the porticoes, will measure 756 feet long and 350 feet wide. It will cost \$5,000,000.

THE annual report of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, lately published, shows great activity, in spite of the war. During the year 261,594 persons visited the museum. An important new development was in connection with wounded soldiers. Some of the collections were temporarily placed in storage and space was made for a recreation center, including frequent lectures and demonstrations,

concerts, library facilities and light refreshments.

THE Minnesota state entomologist has issued an illustrated report of thirty-six pages on work upon the pine blister rust in Minnesota during 1917, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. Details of inspection, scouting, infections and eradication are given. A limited number of copies are available for distribution. Applications should be mailed to State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

BONDS and cash amounting to \$1,693,000 representing the trust fund established by Drs. Charles H. and William J. Mayo, Rochester, for carrying on medical research work at the University of Minnesota, have been turned over to the state treasurer.

By the will of the late Mrs. Charles H. Colburn, of Milford, Mass., a fund of \$100,000 is bequeathed to the Harvard Medical School for research in tuberculosis.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has received \$3,000 for research work in war problems from an anonymous donor and \$5,000 from Clarence Mackay for surgical research work.

W. H. BENDER, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, has resigned to go to the State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, as director of vocational education and special supervisor of vocational agriculture.

At the University of Iowa, Associate Professor R. P. Baker has been made acting head of the department of mathematics. Mr. R. E. Gleason and Mr. F. M. Weida have been appointed instructors in mathematics.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In these days of strife for democratic ideals I would like to raise the question whether the method of election followed by many of our scientific societies is not in need of democratization. To begin at home I may say that I have been